and named after the Marquis of Wellesley, the Governor-General of India, and a similar bridge over the same river at Sivasamudram, erected in 1832. Both these bridges are composed of rough stone pillars, firmly let into the rocky bed of the stream. These support stone brackets, on which rest the stones forming the frame work of the bridge, upon which again the floor of the roadway is laid. The rude solidity of these two structures has been proof against all the highest floods of the river, and they still serve, especially the former, for the transit of a great and increasing traffic. A projected bridge over this river also deserves mention. De Havilland, a well-known Military Officer who afterwards served as Chief Engineer of Madras, proposed the construction of a brick arch, of a span greatly exceeding anything that had at that time been attempted. On his design being set aside as visionary, he resolved to demonstrate its practicability, and thus built the great arch (112 feet span) across the garden attached to his own house, where it still stands as a monument of his skill. It is still known as the De Havilland arch at Seringapatam. He also designed the large room without pillars in the old Residency at Mysore, and the wide circular roof of St. Andrew's Kirk at Madras. (For the bridges erected in the last and present centuries, see Volume III—Chapter X of this work).

II. Military Architecture.

Of Military structures erected by previous rulers, perhaps the most important were forts, for which there was ample need and scope. There is hardly any hill or mountain top in Mysore which has not been fortified. An inscription of the time of Vishnuvardhana gives a list, for instance, of important forts which he captured (*E.C.* IV Nagamangala 70). In the Tumkur District, there Forts.

would appear to have been many forts—Dēvarāya Durga, Maddagiri, Midigēsi, Pāvagada, etc. Information relating to these and other well-known forts will be found under their names in Volumes V and VI of this work. Some of these were built by Vijayanagar kings, or by generals under them. Thus, Gōpanna, a general under Dēva Rāya I, built the Pavagada fort according to an inscription found on the hill. Others were built by later Pālegar Chiefs, *e.g.*, Midigesi by Nāgareddi, etc. Some of the forts are very old, and are described in inscriptions as impregnable. Thus Nidugal, (Pavagada 54) dated in 1487 (*E.C.* XII), is described as the most impregnable in the whole Karnāta country. It is also called Kālānjana in certain inscriptions. Most of these forts had the usual granaries, powder-magazines, *dones* (drinking water reservoirs), palaces, etc. They had many gates and sometimes as many as seven enclosures, one within another (*e.g. Elusuttinakote* in Pavagada Taluk). The erection of a fort on a hill at the Māsur Madaga tank by the Bijāpur Governor in 1634 is referred to in Shikarpur 324 (*E.C.* VII—i Introd. 44). The forts at Bangalore and Mysore are well known. That at Bangalore was rebuilt by Haidar Ali after the model of the fort at Sira. After the fall of Seringapatam, it was again rebuilt by Pūrnaiya at considerable cost. The work of rebuilding was finished about 1803. In the same year, the fort at Channapatana was rebuilt by him. The rebuilding of the fort at Mysore appears to have been finished about 1805. The original fort at Seringapatam possibly dates from the time of Udayāditya, the brother of Vishnuvardhana, the great Hoysala king (1111-1141), who is said to have built Seringapatam in 1120 A.D. (*M.A.R.* 1900, page 15). The subsequent transformations under French auspices will be found under *Seringapatam* in Volume V of this work. The fortifications on the Maddagiri Hill, in Tumkur District, are formidable

erections of the time of Haidar Ali. Buchanan, writing in 1800, says:—"The view of Maddagiri on approaching it from the east, is much finer than that of any hill-fort I have seen." But for picturesqueness of situation, nothing can exceed that of the Narasimha temple on Dēvarāyadurga, which was built in the time of Chikka Dēva Rāja (1672-1704). The group of rocky pinnacles, on a ledge of which it stands, reminds one of some scene on the Rhine. The building itself is not in any way remarkable.

The extensive fortifications of the upper fort of Chitaldrug are good specimens of the military buildings of the latter part of the 18th century, erected in the time of Haidar Ali and Tīpu Sultān, with the assistance probably of French engineers. They contain immense granaries and pits for storing oil and ghee. Also a number of temples, of much older date. The *Mahal* or palace erected by Tīpu Sultān in the inner fort below is used as a *cutcherry*. Recently there has been excavated a quadruple mill in the arsenal, which was probably intended for preparing gunpowder.

III. Conservation of Ancient Buildings.

Application of Ancient Monuments Regulation.

In regard to the conservation of architectural remains of historical or other interest, reference may be made to Volume IV, Chapter VIII. The preservation of such buildings is now governed by the Ancient Monuments Regulation, an enactment largely based on the Indian Act bearing on the subject.